

have usage with metaphorical meaning: *tʷulénʷ* means a clumsy person, *kót* a bully.

The regular Finnish word for seal is *hyle*. *Norppa*, marble-seal, is not to be found at all in one Finnish dictionary.

BOTANY.—*The Amazonian varieties of Lonchocarpus nicou, a rotenone-yielding plant.*¹ FREDERICK J. HERMANN, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Exploration of the *llanos* and *selvas* of eastern Colombia in 1944 for additional sources of rotenone-yielding plants disclosed the frequent occurrence there of two *barbascos* of economic value. One of these was *Lonchocarpus urucu* Killip & Smith, until then definitely known only from Amazonian Brazil and a single locality in Colombia² but suspected to extend into Peru and Venezuela. The second and commoner of the two *barbascos* (which, as is so generally the case, were found only in sterile condition) was thought to be either *L. utilis* A. C. Smith or *L. chrysophyllus* Kleinh., until firsthand acquaintance with *L. utilis* at Iquitos revealed discrepancies from the Colombian plant and subsequent study of authentic material of *L. chrysophyllus* in the herbarium showed that reference of the Colombian collections to this concept was equally unsatisfactory. They appear, however, to be a very good match for specimens annotated by Krukoff and Smith as their "*Lonchocarpus* sp. No. 10" (Amer. Journ. Bot. 24: 584. 1937), said to occur "in the region of the Amazon delta and also in Surinam and British Guiana."

Intergradations in morphological characters among all these plants were found to be so frequent in Colombia that great difficulty was often experienced in arriving at a satisfactory disposition of a given collection; indeed, intermediates between *L. urucu* and "Krukoff & Smith No. 10" seemed to be the rule rather than the exception. For this reason it seems better to treat them as geographic varieties of the polymorphic *L. nicou* (Aubl.) DC. rather than to continue the attempt to maintain them as specific entities. The following new

variety and new combinations are therefore proposed. Because the plants have been so little known in Colombia, collections of the two varieties found in that country by the writer are cited. Abbreviations employed for the herbaria containing these specimens are: C (Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá); NA (U. S. National Arboretum Herbarium, Beltsville, Md.), and US (U. S. National Herbarium, Washington, D. C.). All localities are in Colombia.

***Lonchocarpus nicou* (Aubl.) DC., var. *lan-guidus*, var. nov.** (*Lonchocarpus* No. 10, Krukoff & Smith, l.c.).—A varietate typica recedit foliolis papyraceis longioribus (16–32 cm) longe acuminatis, sensim in apicem gracilem (2–4 cm) productis, nervibus secundariis arcuatim adscendentibus.

The large papyraceous leaflets with very long tips (averaging 3.5 cm) are characteristic of this variety.

INTENDENCIA DEL VICHADA: Deep forest (Monte Arrojo) on llanos along the Río Vichada, 7 km northeast of San José de Ocuné, 10982 (C; US); same, 27 km northeast of San José de Ocuné, 11005 (C; NA; US) (approaching var. *urucu*). **INTENDENCIA DEL META:** Bank of small stream in dense forest (Monte de Machadero, Ocoa), 4 km southeast of Villaviciencio, 11123 (C; NA—TYPE; US); same, 11128 (US); dense forest (Restrepo Woods), 6 km north of Villaviciencio, 11150 (US); dense forest (Ladorada Marayal de San Martín), 16 km northwest of San Martín, 11177 (C; US) (approaching var. *urucu*); forest near the Río Meta, $\frac{1}{4}$ km east of Puerto López, 11209 (C; US) (approaching var. *urucu*). **COMISARIA DEL CAQUETA:** Forest near mouth of Quebrada Las Dalias on the Río Orteguaza, La María (Hacienda de Ramón Achiardy), 23 km southeast of Venecia, 11225 (C; US) (approaching var. *typicus*); same, 11228 (C; US) (approach-

¹ Received January 3, 1947.

² El Porvenir, on the Río Meta, according to G. Gutierrez (*Estudio sobre los principales barbascos colombianos*, Supl. Revista Agr. y Ganad., 1943: 22).